The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to on beer bers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, pay-able to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$6 per abnum; \$8 for six months; \$1.50 for three

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ADVERTISING RATES.

All letters and telegrams must be address to THE DISPATCH COMPANY. Rejected communications will not be re-

WEDNESDAYJUNE 16, 1856. The College Year. The college year in Virginia which is now

marked increase over the previous session, the educational year has held its own.

and faithful work. The policy has been,

as far as we can learn, to elevate the stand-

the lower classes is, as a rule, strong and

promising. In addition to this, it may be

stitutions are on a better financial basis

than they have been at any time since the

academies-make gratifying reports as to

for college matriculation in the near future. It may, therefore, be said that the outlook

which is but too plainly evidenced by north-

among us there is a growing disposition

to putronize northern institutions. These

two facts constitute the greatest drawback

it is a grave reflection upon the intelli-

gence of our people that they should exist.

As to the first we would say that the man

who can afford to give his son a thorough

education makes a great mistake in not

called "a right kind of boy." As a

er occupation a young man may choose, his

chances of success will have been improved

who are active, practical, working factors in

and influence of the college of to-day are

such as are calculated to bring out the best

strated in a recently-published paper

on the work of the Young Men's Christian

Association in the colleges. The percent-

age of students who are professors of religion is larger than ever before. As to the

second fact that we have sought to make prominent-that there is a growing dispo-

sition in Virginia to patronize northern institutions of learning-we would say there

is no excuse for sending a Virginia boy

North to be educated when liberal education

is the object in view. We admit that some of

courses than are our Virginia colleges and

universities. But when we grant that we

equipment for giving a liberal education

versity offers no inducement that the Vir-

Our professors are as thoroughly educated

in Virginia. At the same time we

remark that every Virginian who patron-

to bring nearer the day when his State will

as is the North. The one thing needful to

ginia institutions. Let Virginians who

and the declaimer's medal to W. T. Armstrong, of Texas.

To-night Dr. Hoge delivered his historiclosing has been in the main a satisfactory While no one of our institutions of learning has had the number of students during the session it should have catalogued, and the aggregate attendance at our uni-versities and colleges does not show a

Dr. Hoge's subject was "The Memo-ries, Hopes, and Duties of the Hour." He spoke as follows: In commencing my ad-dress before you, the nonored president, professors, trustees, and alumni of Wash-ington and Lee University, when I remem-ber how exacting your daily duties are and how the varied labors to which Providence Teachers and scholars have done good ard for graduation, and the "timber" in has called you so absorb your time as to cause you to lament your want of leisure for other tasks to which you are sum-moned, I am sure I shall have your symsaid that most, if not all, of our higher inathy when I confide to you my regret that war, and that the feeders to our universities and colleges-the classical schools and

the number of pupils they hope to send up is encouraging. Nevertheless the Virginia public are not doing their duty by our classical schools, our academies, our colleges, and our universities. It is a fact that cannot be rubbed out that the disposition among Virginia parents to give their boys the advantages of liberal education is not so general as it should be. It is also a fact ern college catalogues that where the advantages of liberal education are recognized A GRANDSON OF THE VALLEY. to the success of our Virginia colleges, and

cred here in 1870, by the learned and lamented Hugh Blair Grigsby, he referred to the laborious research which its prepara-tion had cost him, but added that he was at doing so, provided the boy is what is enumerate the ancestors whose graves could be seen from roads leading to Lexington. By a singular coincidence I can say the same, for my forefatuers settled in the Valley on the land of Thomas, Baron Fairfax, Lord Lleutenant of Frederick county, in colonial general proposition, there can be no doubt that, no matter what career chances of success will have been improved by reason of having taken on a liberal education. There never was a greater fallacy than that which holds that culture unfits a man for practical life. It is true that there are culturated men who are drones, and it is true that there are scholars who are dreamers, but these are as nothing when compared with the educated men who are described by this institution, one hundred and one years ago, was my grandfather. But, unlike Mr. Grigsby, I labor under a personal grievance which he never knew, and I have to avait myself of this opportunity of correcting duarters that I am the Moses Hoge who graduated here a little over a century ago, when compared with the educated men graduated here a little over a century ago. the social, business, and industrial world.
The e would be drones and dreamers whether we had such a thing as education or not. Again: It should be borne in mind that if a boy is melined to be wild and unmanageable college life may be the means of making a man of him. The distribution of the means of making a man of him. The distribution of the means of making a man of him. The distribution of the means of making a man of him. The distribution of the means of making a man of him the means of making a man of him. The distribution of the means of making a man of him the means of man of him the means of making a man of him the means of man of him the means of making a man of him the mean that is in a boy. This is clearly demonthe porthern colleges and universities are better equipped for giving certain special hour.

grant all that our northern friends have a right to claim. As far as facilities and are concerned the northern college or uniginia college or university does not offer. charters and declarations of right, of political coalitions and as faithful work. The average southern faculty represents as much brains as does the average northern faculty. The question will doubtless be asked, "What shall the young Virginian do who desires to take a 'specialty' he cannot take in a Virginia college?" We reply, Let him take it at the North as a post-graduate course after having completed the liberal course at home. In order to master a specialty he should have a liberal basis to build on, and nowhere can a more as are the northern professors, and do as conbuild on, and nowhere can a more solid liberal basis be acquired than izes a Virginia institution of learning helps be as well equipped in "special schools" secure that end is hearty support of Vir-

have sons to educate give the facts we have brought out careful consideration between now and the beginning of the next educa-Keep Cool.
The News Reporter, published at Three
Rivers, Mich., breaks forth as follows:

"If the Democratic party falls to show clean hands in the conspiracy scheme to pay the Confederate bonds the few follow-ers will go to the polls next November as a funeral procession. All efforts to bush up or conceal the true inwardness of the damnable plot will rebound to the prefu-dice of the Democratic party in particular. dice of the Democratic party in particular, and the southern people will be accused as aiders and abettors in the dark and stealthy Keep cool, friend. There is not the slightest occasion for getting excited

over "the Confederate bond conspiracy." If a funeral grows out of it neither the Democratic party nor the South will be In discussing Mr. GLADSTONE's manifesto yesterday we said that an appeal for

the maintenance of "the integrity of the empire" was likely, if ably handled, to have a tremendous effect in the approaching Parliamentary campaign. The Boston Clobe emphasizes that point when it says:

"Yet this cry of the integrity of the empire has a fearful hold upon the people of England, and we may rest assured that conservatism will work it for all it is worth in the next few weeks. We know how the cry of 'Preserve the Union!' fired this country, and such sentiments are tremendous levers in a struggle like that which is on hand in England. Whether Mr. Gladstone will be able to breast the wave which integrity of the empire' will set rolling remains to be seen, but it must be met and controuted with reason and an appeal to furtice till it subsides."

The Historical Oration at Washington and Lee.

A LARGE CROWD PRESENT

Meeting of the Alumni and the Board of Trustees.

THE AWARD OF THE MEDALS. A Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles

Lettres Elected-The Chemist Chair

to be Filled To-Day.

[Spec'al Telegram to the Dispatch.]

Lexinoron, V.A., June 15.—At a meeting of the Seciety of Alumni of Washington and Lee University, held this evening in the chapel, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John H. Reid, of Kansas; Vice-President, T. F. Glasgow, of Virginia; Secretary, C. A. Graves, of Virginia; Treasurer, John L. Campbell, of Virginia. The Board of Trustees have been in session all day, and this evening elected J. A. Quarles, of Missouri, professor of Moral Philosophy and Belies Lettres. The vacant chair of Chemistry will be filled to-morrow.

The committee to award the medils for the best orator and declaimer at the celebration of the illerary societies last night med alto John G. Seott, of Kichmond, Va., and the declaimer's medal to W. T. Arming the second of the illerary societies and the declaimer's medal to W. T. Arming the second of the illerary societies and the declaimer's medal to W. T. Arming the second of the illerary societies and the declaimer's medal to W. T. Arming the second of the illerary societies and the declaimer's medal to W. T. Arming the second of the illerary second of the declaimer's medal to W. T. Arming the second of the secon [Spec al Telegram to the Dispatch.]

cal address. The distinguished speaker was gracefully introduced by the venerable rector, Hon. Francis T. Anderson. THE ADDRESS.

pathy when I confide to you my regret that
the pressure of my engagements at home
prevented me from even commencing pretaration for this hour until the time had
almost come for the discharge of the duty
I undertake to-night.

These of us whose lives are fullest of
toil do not complain that our work is arduous and unremitting; but just as our sense
of its importance grows the more we deplore
the fact that with all our duitgence our tasks

the fact that with all our diligence our tasks are imperfectly performed, and we suffer the mortification of conscious incomplete-ness in our best-meant undertakings. None are so ready to excuse the defects which are apparent in the work of busy men as those whose judgments are made generous and kind by the experience of their own ina-bility so to discharge the ever-accumulating intles of life as to satisfy either their own ideal or the expectation of others. Their only solace in the review of their deficien-cies comes from the conviction that though they have failed to accomplish what they desired they have done what they could.

In the admirable historic address deliv-

the same time discharging a fillal duty, for, said he, " if I am not a son, I am a grand-son of the Valley," and then proceeded to As this has been a family name for several generations, and as most of its members have been ministers of the Gospel, the idea tionary war I emphatically deny that I was the preacher. In 1734 a body of soldlers sent to suppress what was called "The Whisker Insurrection" in Western Pennsylvania, in passing through Harrisonburg, where the Synod of Virginia was then in session, threatened that body with personal violence, but I distractly declare that I was not the venerable clergyman that I was not the venerable clergyman who rushed out from the church and put himself in some peril by addressing the casperated military in Harrisonburg near the close of the last century, and I desire to put it on record that I am not the Moses Hoge who graduated at this institution in 1775 at the age of twenty-four years, and that, therefore, I am not one hundred and twenty-five years old on this anniversary. I am thus prevented from giving you my personal recollections of the college from the day of its organization to the present hour.

TWO METHODS OF DISTORY. And now, in resuming my theme, I am re-And now, in resuming my theme, I am reminded by the very title of a "historic address" that there are two departments of history. The one a chronicle of famous men
who have ruled their fellows by force, or
by ideas, or by ethical systems; a record of
hattles and sleges, of migrations and important discoveries or inventions; a portraiture of the rise and fall of kingdoms
and confidence is a recount of creat and confederacies; an account of great charters and declarations of right, of politiallustrious with victories no less renowned than those of war. This is a department of history that deals not so much with facts or results as with the agencies which led to such issues. It traces the development of principles from their most germinal be-ginnings until they find expression in free constitutions, or in the creeds and edicts of ecclesiastical councils. It reveals the foundations on which strong and just gov-ernments are based, and the influences criments are based, and the influences which determine the decline and fail of such as are not fitted to survive. In our country the spirit which animated

of its friends and by the impressive cere-monies of commencement week, the full answer to the inquiry would demand a method of treatment such as I just de-scribed. The investigation would cover a wide field and carry us back far into the past in our search for the causes which led to its foundation, and in ascertaining the influences which developed its growth from a primary school to a university, and which gave it the character which now dis-tinguishes it as its stands forth in its sym-metry and strength, one of the happy illus-trations of the cultured Christian civiliza-

metry and strength, one of the happy illustrations of the cultured Christian civilization of our time.

Were we to say of these seminaries of learning, which are at once the ornament and guard of our land, that they are the product of the patriotism and piety of their founders, that would be but a partial solution, for the inquiry would return. What gave development to a particitism so pure and a piety so fervent? And were we to widen the range of the inquiry until it sought to discover not only the genesis of our schools of learning, but of the free institutions, civil and religious, out of which they emerged, it would not solve the problem to say that they were the creations of the sages who framed our constitutions and declarations of right, for the question would still recur. From what sources did they derive the principles embodied in these codes and constitutions? From what remote fountain did the men draw their inspiration who drafted the masterly State papers, filled with philanthropic inductions, with

lucid statement of the profoundest maxims of political wistom and unanswerable demonstration of popular right? Sine, all forms of government are granths, and not in mediate creations, since they are but the outward embodiment of the laward social, political, otheral life of the people whose traditions and principles are reastrined in them, where shall we find the original springs from which these beneficent and ever-widening streams issued?

THREE GERAT POUNTAINS. I answer-first, in the Word of God, from which the true ideal of representative government is derived; second, in the great refermation of the sixteenth century, which makened the world afresh to the recognition of the sacredness of the domain of conscience, which proclaimed not only the worth of the seul, but the value of the citizen; which kindled human intelligence and over new development to illerature, at zen; which kindled human intelligence and gave new development to literature, art, and the science of government; which emplacized the great truth that if rulers had rights they also had duties, and if the ruled land duties they also had rights; that the people were the true source of power, and ibst all Just government rested on the consent of the governed. And as the third of the influences which have shaped the institutions of the land I would mention the reculiar training received by the emigrants reculiar training received by the emigrants to these shores and by the patriot sages who were most influential in shaping our Con-

A SPLENDID CENTURY. The century made memorable in Ameri-can annals by the settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth, like the century which preand Plymouth, like the century which pre-ceded it, was charged with intellectual and moral forces so quickening, all-pervasive, and resistless, as to waken the world to a new conception of the possibilities of hu-manity for progress in all that constitutes the noblest his, whether of the individual, the nation, or the race itself. It was the cra when the discovery of new countries kindled the imaginations of men and set great tides of emigration to flowing; when the multiplication of inventions lightened creat tides of emigration to flowing; when the multiplication of inventions lightened toil and stin ulated enterprise; when com-merce enriched the world by the exchange of commodities; when printed books fird so replaced the rare and costly manuscript as to bring within popular reach whatever was most worthy of remembrance up his-tory, whatever was most instructive in bi-ography, whatever was most equitable in law, whatever was sweetest in song, what-ever was profoundest in philosophy.

law, whatever was sweeper in some ever was profoundest in philosophy.

Above all, it was the era of the great conflict between religious liberty and ecclesiastical despotism; between popular right and arbitrary government. That epoch and arbitrary government. That ewas to the one which succeeded it youth, with its intense emotional life and conscious physical vigor, is to the manhood into which it matures. It was the epoci when elemental forces, long latent, burst forth into an activity as irrepre-sible as the floods of melting glaciers when flamed over by torrid suns, or as the pent-up electricity of thunder-clouds forces its gleaming pathway through the air, shining from one part of heaven to the other. That celestial fire, coming out of the east and shining even unto the west, was an emblem not only of the resistless forces suddenly released, but unto the west, was an emblem not only of
the resistless forces suddenly released, but
of the direction which these outbursting
forces took when the colonization of this
continent opened a way for the west ward
march of the new empire of free thought,
free speech, free religion, and free government. It was the epoch made luminous
by constellations of illustrious writers,
statesmen, and soldiers in every part of
Europe, It saw the splendid court of Elizabeth, with Bacon for her lord chausellor,
Raleigh for her councillor, Spenser for her
laurente, and Sbakspeare for her muse in
all the renims of song. It was the era of
Seiden and Hale, of Locke, of Newton, of
Milton. So, too, on the continent painting, sculpture, poetry, science, romance,
and theology were represented by Raphaet,
Michael Angelo, Tasso, Cervantes, Copennicus, Kepier, Calvin, and Grotius. It saw
the revolt of the Notherlands, the estalishment of the Republic of Holland, the
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the
dawning splendor of the reign of Louis
XIV., the decline of feudalism, the recoil
of the world from priestly despotism, the
triumph of the doctrines of the Reformation. Out of these centuries came the principles which moulded the men who came
by hundreds and thousands to colonize the
wilderness and to cause a boundless untilled territory to blossom as the rose. wilderness and to cause a boundless

To appreciate their work, we must make a rapid review of the causes which con-strained them to abandon their native homes strained them to abandon their naive nomes and the countries where their forefathers had contended for their rights with such varying success. To Eastern Virginia England contributed the largest number of colonists—some of them cavaliers, more of them yeomen—while the banks of the habitations might stand near each other in a close, continuous line along the river, thus illustrating their fondness the river, thus illustrating their fondness for village life and their social dispositions. Genial, cheerful, tonehed with the brightness of their own sunny skies and kindly clime; frugal, industrious, chivalric, with a vivacity which a century and a half of persecution could not suppress. If they did not make such a contribution in number to the population of the colony as did other emigrants they exerted an influence in the great struggle for independence quite out of propertion to their numerical strength. That influence has been compared to the gold which some one cast into the mould filled with the melted metals which were to compose the great bell of Moscow—the gold was not much in quantity, but it gave to the great bell a fluences of tone and a melodious ring it would not have possessed without it.

without it.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

But the Valley of Virginia, which surrounds this University like the magnificent frame-work of a picture worthy of such a setting, was chiefly occupied by people of kindred principles but of different origin. In Scotland during the reign of James, of Charles I, and IL, when prelicy was thrust on an unwilling people by tyrannical edicts; when courts of high commission were established to enforce them; when householders were required to give bond that tablished to enforce them; when house-holders were required to give bond that their families should not attend the services of a Church endeared to them by all that was sacred in their convictions, traditions, and memories; when prisons were filled with the victims of intolerance; when sol-diers were quartered on the defenceless inhabitants and restrained from no out-rage—then it was that these great profests are instructionally found voices which will rage—then it was that these great protests against oppression found voices which will never cease to sound while winds blow and waters flow, and while the great heart of humanity thrilis in sympathy with the sorrows of those who suffer for conscience's sake. Then it was that thousands of the persecuted sought refuge in the north of Ireland, where for a time they found the rest which toleration afforded, though religious liberty was yet unknown. But even this repose was not to continue long. I have no time to pursue the story of the conflict between the everantagonistic forces of despotism and liberty—the irrepressible conflict of the ages. But in the providence of God a new land, indeed a new world, in more senses than one, was disclosed to the vision of the oppressed, and a new hope, like a morning which determines the survive.

In our country the spirit which animated the colonies in their struggle for independence and which led to the adoption of a Republican form of Government was identical with that which founded and fostered our older schools of learning, and could it establish this position I would succeed in laying before you what your invitation dignifies with the title of a historic address.

OBJGIN OF THE OLDER AMERICAN COLLEGES, on the collection of the continued steadily to flow, deepening and without the continued steadily to flow, deepening and within the continued steadily to flow, deepening and within motion the tide of emigration which sortinued steadily to flow, deepening and within motion the tide of emigration which sortinued steadily to flow, deepening and within motion the tide of emigration which sortinued steadily to flow, deepening and within motion the tide of emigration which sortinued steadily to flow, deepening and within the colonian colonians and the colonians of the colonians of the colonians and the colonians of the coloni in motion the tide of emigration which con-tinued steadily to flow, deepening and wi-dening as it ran. As it reached these shores it spread out like the diverging mouths which form the delta of the Nile, bearing on its bosoma civilization more enriching to all the regions it touched than the ferti-lizing waters of that ancient river to the soil they irrigated. That tide was wide enough to reach New York on the north and the Carolinas on the south, while it ran with

they irrigated. That tide was wide enough to reach New York on the north and the Carolinas on the south, while it ran with steady flow through Pennsylvania and Virginia, lying between these extremes.

These colonists were not ignorant that hardship and perils awaited them; but what were toil and danger to the descendants of the men who, at the foot of the heath-clad Grampians, had contended for Christ's crown and covenant, or fought the dragoons of Claverhouse at Bothwell Bridge, or at the slege of Londonderry had resisted to the death the army of King James? And so they came bringing with them the principles for which they had sacrificed all except honor and conscience, and which they could no more leave behind or forget than they could forget their Highland hills and the lakes nestling among them with a romance in every ripple of their waves, or the bine Pentlands on whose summits they had inhaled the fresh air of the morning, or the bloom of the heather, or the shrill notes of the pibroch walling along their desoiate moors, or the cottage homes where they had learned to speak the truth and do what was right in the fear of God.

They emptied themselves into this Valley and here their settlements grew.

TWO PATRIOTIC COLLEGES.

TWO PATRIOTIC COLLEGES.

nies and the mother country commenced the descendants of the men whose characters had been formed in this school of conflict, disciplined by adversity and developed by long, patient, and heroic resistance to civil and religious tyranny, united with one mind and heart in support of the cause of independence. The battles at Point Plersant, on the heights of Saratoga, at King's Mountain, at Guilford, at Eutaw, and at York were fought with the and of Vailey men. It is a significant fact that two of our own colleges founded in Revolutionary times bere names distinctive of the free spirit which was then pulsating—I will not say in the air, but in the hearts of the people. One of them bore the united names of the two great partiot martyrs, Hampden and Sidney, and the other under the constraint of a spirit as strong and pure exchanged its original name for the significant one of Liberty Hall. It is an interesting coincidence that these colleges, called into being by the same pious and partiolic motives, have been known by names not only in harmony with the temper of the times, but prophetic also of the parallel lines in which their histories were to run through future years, giving rise to strange and beautiful coincidences. When resistance to the encroachments of the British Crown became a necessity on the part of the American colonles Hamp-

British Crown became a necessity on he part of the American colonies Hump-len-Sidney was prompt to esponse the cause of popular freedom, and when recause of popular freework and search quisition came to the county in which it stood for a company to oppose the expected invasion the students volunteered, and marched with their president, John Blair smith, to the defence of the capital; and, as if to show how steadily the flame continued to burn on the same altar, when the second creat invasion of Virginia came. second great invasion of Virginia come-not in the war of 1812, but of 1801—the stu-dents of that college volunteered and marched again under the command of that valiant Christian—knight, John M. P. At-

onson. So, too, the students of Liberty Hall, inflamed with the love of freedom their Pre-sident had inspired, were in full sympathy with that parried divine William Graham when he became cantain of the company demanded from his county in 1777. And true to their ancient traditions, in 1861, at the call of their first captain—Nelson—they sallied at the first tap of the drum, and inder the lead of the gallant, godly. White you their first laurels on the plains of

It is evident, therefore, that the fathers It is evident, therefore, that the fathers whose annuls I am rectting were equally fitted for the founding of colleges and for the framing of civil constitutions, and as the result of the struggle in which they here so conspicuous a part, the patriots of the colonies succeeded in winning the independence for which they fought and in detendence for which they fought and in establishing a government freer in its prin-ciples and more equitable in its administra-tion than any which had hitherto been knewn, for it was the only government planted on the rights of the people as its sole foundation. In no other age or land had a government been reared upon this single basis. In a constitutional monarchy, like that of England, there is indeed a yest amount of well-regulated ndeed a vast amount of well-regulated iber'y, but there is a difference more than pominal between a subject and a citizen. A pyramid is a symbol of strength and of A pyramid is a symbol of strength and of symmetry, too, but a pyramid with the people at the base and the successive stratamerking gradations of classes from lower to higher until hereditary power is reached, with royalty at the apex, is not a symbol of republican freedom and equality. Our fathers believed theirs to be the most equitable of all possible forms of government. They believed that loyalty to a constitution was a nobler thing than lovalty to a king. They believed that loyaty to a constitution was a nobler thing than loyalty to a king. Where the sovereign is the fountain of honor, just in the degree in which he merits allegiance because of the personal qualities which command respect and affection, he must absorb the loyalty which become fell agreement. longs to the principles he represents. But when men beknowledge no master but cquitable law, owning alterance to a prin-ciple rather than to a prince, theirs is a eple rather than to a prince, theirs is a freedom which develops the truest man-hood, and patriotism itself, purified by dis-interested devotion to the common welfare, attains its notlest growth under that form of government which has been so happily defined as a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

OTHER REPUBLIES. It was not the privilege of the patriots of any other age or country fully to demon-strate this problem. In the old classic re-publies, it is true, there were splended Hpublics, it is true, there were splendid il-ustrations of what freedom could do in-creating world-renowned sages and states-men even when trammelled by hereditary privilege and patrician power, but these republics failed to show what the citizen might become in a state where mere are no inequalities of hereditary rank and where none are entitled to distinction by birth or excluded from it by the want of adventi-tions advantages.

tions advantages.
So, too, in after times in the land whose capital claimed the proud title of the Eternal City—the land of tranquil skies and purple mountains and historic shores beauty enchants the world and lined the wails of great galleries with canvas glorified by pencils dipped in the colors of heaven. by pencils disped in the colors of heaven, and where the very air was tremulous with the music that meits the heart—there, too, once dwelt a spirit which evoked creations nobler than those of the chiest, the pencil, or the lyre—the spirit which quickened into life and beauty the republics of Genoa, Mian, and Venice—yet all of them shortlived, fragmentary, turbulent, because all government in its last analysis is individual self-government, resulting from the vidual self-government, resulting from the subjugation of cvil passions, the supremacy of conscience, the solsmu sense of moral accountability; and the people, tacking this element, were incompetent to compre-hend true liberty or to maintain it.

PROSPERITY OF THE UNION TESTED. That the founders of this republic builded beffer than they knew is evident from the fact that no existing government has en-joyed a prosperity so great or so long un-interrupted; none ever sequickly recovered from the desolations of a war so gigantic as that of 1561; none ever saw a restored harmony so complete after a disruption so terrible; none ever earried within itself a vitality'so intense and characterized by such overnment could ever point to such de-ionstrations of the wisdom of its founders, monstrations of the wisdom is founders, vindicated as that wisdom is by the verdict of the nations of Europe as one after an-other is seen transferring power from privi-leged classes to the hands of the people, and shaping itself into forms more or less

Look at united Germany for instance; its venerable Kaiser still grasping the sceptre indeed, but recognizing the author-ity of the Reichstag, elected by universal suffrage. Look at France, repeatedly rejecting monarchy, and expelling the remnants of royalty from its territory; at Spain, rearing new Castellars, and groping after republi-can forms; at Switzerland, repudating aristocratic rule, and recognizing the equality of all citizens in the eye of the law; at Italy, emancipated since it witnessed the wonderful spectacle of its King capturing his own capital; and even Eng-land, by its commerce drawing tribute from all the world until its very facilities for transportation made the cereas of foreign countries so cheap at home as to lessen the value of its own production, and thus by diminishing the price of land. breaking the power of the land-owner, once breaking the power of the land-owner, once the chief support of the Throne, so that now the greatest commoner is the greatest king, and, in the words of Mr. Fronde, "the people are now sovereign, and officials of all ranks obey their masters." Should the popular edict over proclaim "The House of Lords must 20," the next ques-tion will be, can the Prince of Wales stay!

Such is the rapid march of public opinion in our day—such is the swift contagion of new political theories and the wide-brood-ing dissatisfaction with the existing order of things that we cannot be surprised if radical changes should occur even in that most conservative of kingdoms, and it is not improbable that before the close of the present century the all-absorbing question in Great Britain will be with regard to the adoption of a republican form of govern-

adoption of a republican form of government.

BOW CIVIL LIBERTY IS MAINTAINED.

And now I enter upon the division of my subject which relates more immediately to the interests of education. How have they been affected by the principles which governed the men to whom we are indebted for the establishment of institutions such as your own? I answer, The fathers who fought for civil liberty well know that though it might be won by the sword it could only be maintained by the intelligence which results from education. Men must be enlightened to know their rights, and hence the necessity of the school, the college, and the university. The first need of the settlers of this Valley was, of course, a home. The multiplication of homes furnished the inducement for the erection of the church, and when homes and churches increased then came the double incentive to the founding of the school. This was the tersancius of the early settlers of the Valley—Home, Church, and School.

But even the home was not so much the mother of the school as was the Church. It is a historical fact that out of Presbytery

in this Valley came primary education—not education dissociated from religion or distigured by denominational bigotry, but Christian education, and the Christian element not a possible incident of the system, but kept steadily in view as an ultimate consummation to be tooked and longed for, because it was the deepest conviction of the founders that intelligent piety and plous intelligence were fundamental elements in the training of youth—not religion alone or intellectual culture alone, but a combination of both—and so to secure to them what Milton calls "a complete and generous education—that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnamenously all the effices both of public and private life, of peace and of war."

The feet that the training and magnamenously all the effices both of public and private life, of peace and of war."

effices both of public and private ine, or peace and of war."

The fact that the trustees and professors of Washington and Lee have almost uniformly been Christian men, and that so large a proportion of its graduates have been ministers of the Gospel—and this is notably true during the last decade—shows that the trend of the institution has been the direction intended at its organizain the direction intended at its organiza-tion, and that the University both in its ori-gin and history has borne a noble testimony to the character and value of Christian edu-cation—a testimony all the more prized at a time when the attempt is avowedly made to climinate the recognition of religion from some of the oldest and best endowed schools of the country.

If in any moment ill-advised and injud-

clous friends of this University have seemed to disown the relation it has always main-tained between Christian culture and the tained teawers Christian culture and the bligher education, they have been emphati-cally rebuked by the protest of an enlight-ened public sentiment, and by the illu-nious example which this institution has afforded of what Christian education, free

A LOG COLLEGE AND OXPORO UNIVERSITY. Three counges in Virginia, west of the Blue Bidge, once covered a territory which now cont one five presperoes and populous States. Of these counties Augusta, out of which Rockbridge was formed, was one. The opening of a classical academy in that county in 1740 seemed a small event compered with those which history and song lens to each brate, but it was the first school. ove to celebrate; but it was the first scho in all that illimitable realm west of the Blue Ridge, and as the first furrow which cuts the turf of a field makes a more con-spictuous mark than when the plowshare has converted the whole field into one color, so the founding of this academy was ever memorable as the imaguration of a new civilization. It was a small foundain, but how wast and bengar the induces which have issued from it! As your own laureate has told you-

which have issued from it! As your own lancate has told you—
"A spring beneath an oak." That failing leaves night choke, but destined so to proaden far and wide. That on its bosom argosies might ride."

Even one of the old colleges of Oxford when art has advanced and wealth endowed and royalty emobled, with its massive wais meliowed by the touch of time, scarcely seen through the green gloom of the tyy, does not so touch the imagination as the spectacle of the humble log school-house standing on a little clearing in the forest, gathering under its lowly roof the youth who were to receive instruction not only in English literature and science, but, in the words of another, who were to be the first to hear the music of Virgi and Horace, of Livy and Tacitus, of Homer and Sophocles, with that grander melody of the sweet singer of Israel, mingling with the ring of the woodman's axe and the crack of the rifle. This school was the origin of the hoble University, whose buildings cast their shadows from this eminence, and whose professors for more than a century have been men of high intellect, fervent piety, and ardent patriotism, and whose pupiled the torch of knawledge, of religion, and of a generous civilization over a wide territory.

Great was the honer of sowing the seeds wide territory.

Great was the honor of sowing the seeds

which were to be as the handful of corn or the top of the mountain, but whose fruit-were to shake like Lebanon; great the honor were to shake like Lebanon; great the honor of commercing the intellectual training of a population which has become great—the plerious privilege to take rank among the older institutions of the land, whose discinction it was to lay the foundations of sound learning in a Republic which now contains the largest population on the globe of those who speak the Emphsh tongue, for as Mr. Bancroft has recently told us in his address before the American Historical Association, "The United States of the-day are the chief home of the English-sp-aking Association, The United Stries of 184(1) are the chief home of the English speaking reople of the world; for in all their extent English is the language of sixty millions; Canada stretches along their northern border; Newfourdland, New Brunswick, and most convenient for their meeting." DISTINGUISHED SONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

We judge the value of an invention by the practical uses to which it may be ap-plied; of a written constitution by its adaptation to the genius of the people for whom it was drafted; of the merits of any strates; of the fitness of any religion t survive by the character of the picty it divelops; or, as Bacon has taught us, who we seek in all is "fruit." When we sur we seek in all is "Irial." When we sub-ject Washington and Lee to this test and ask for "Irint" we have the answer in condensed stimmary, which I am permitte to quote: "What glowing names are the-that shine on the rolls of the alumi of this to quote: "What glowing names are these that shine on the rolls of the alum of this honored alma mater in Church and State, field and forum, bar and bench, hospital and counting-room, lecture-room and pat-pit! What famous champions and teachers of the right, what trusty workers and leaders in literature and have all arms may be found among her sens? Seven Governors of States—amongst them Crittenden of Kentucky, and McDowell, Letcher, and Eemper of Virginis; eleven United States senators—amongst them Parker of Virginia. Breckinridge of Kentucky, If. S. Foote of Mississippi, and William C. Freston, of South Carolina; more than a score of Congressmen; two score and more of judges—amongst them Trimble, of the United States Supreme Court; Coalter, Allen, Anderson, and Burks, of the Court of Appeals of Virginia; twelve or more college presidents, and amongst them Moses Hoge and Archibald Alexander, of Hampden Sidney; James Priestly, of Cumberland College, Tennessee; George A. Baxter and Henry Ruffier (who presided here), and Socrates Maupin, of the University of Virginia.

When in addition to this, it is remembered that this institution counts among Ler alumni nearly fifty professors in colleges, it will be seen how great an indicence she has exerted, and ts still exerting.

eges, it will be seen h ence she has exerted, and is still exerting, over the cause of education in the southern States, so that rich and abundant as have been the truits she has borne, these are but the precursors of the whole harvest she is yet to reap.

The most rapid delineation would not bring even an outline history of the collected.

The most rapid defineation would not bring even an outline history of the college within the limits of my address were I to sketch its fortunes under the administration of its successive presidents and boards of trustees, whose names and services deserve the most grateful commentoration. It is not necessary that I should even enumerate them, for are they not all written in the book of chronicles of Grigsby, the scholar, sage, and patriot?

scholar, sage, and patriot?
Each change of name has marked a new era in the history of the institution. "Au-gusta Academy" is a reminder of its origin in the great county so called in honor of British princess; "Liberty Hall" is a attestation of the patriotic spirit of th Revolution of 1776; "Washington Co Revolution of 17:6; "Washington Col-lege" commemorates its endowment by the Father of his Country, while "Washing-ton and Lee University" is the memorial of two of the purest names in human his-tory. ory. ROBERT E. LEE.

The acceptance of the presidency by General Robert E. Lee was at once the de-General Robert E. Lee was at once the de-monstration of his own devotion to duty and the piedge of a new era of usefulness and bonor to the University. The marble made immortal when Valentine's chisel-tran-figured it into the form of his faultiess model is enshrined in your chapel. The influence of the man yet hallows these halls of learning. The marble may portray the outward form; how well the muse may de-pict the inward man let the recent sonnet of the great scholar and divine who loved and the great scholar and divine who loved and revered him declare:

"Israel one David, Athens Pericles, Thebes one Epaminondas could produce; Thy State, O Lee, of greatness more pro-tuse.

fuse, Nurtured two Washingtons upon her knees. The first to crown on earth his God did

the Cincinnati" to make their large dona-tion; it was this which prompted John Robinson, one of Washington's veterans, to bequest to it his entire estate; it was this that constrained men of public spirit in Boston and other northern eithes in the early days of its history to make a contri-bution of £700.

A CENTENNIAL OFGANIZATION—STATESMEN
AND THE PHESS.

It was this that suggested the happy plan
of helding a centennial meeting in the city
of Philadelphia to organize an effort for the
larger endowment of the University. This
meeting was made successful beyond anticipation by the attendance of representative citizens from all parts of the country,
without regard to political associations. It without regard to political associations, was fifly held in Independence Hall, a the sprift of the assembly was worthy the place, of the occasion, and of the who composed it. The interest expresin its purpose by such distinguished state-pier, philauthropists, and jurists as Robert C. Wintbrop, Charles Francis Adams, and C. Wintbrop, Charles Francis Adams, and George F. Hoer, of Massachusetts; Thos-dere F. Randelph, of New Jersey; A. G. Timman, of Onio; William W. Eston, of Connecticut; T. A. Hendricks, of Indima; T. F. Bayard, of Delaware; J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mis-sistipt; William Pinckney White, of May-land; William M. Everts and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; Chief-Justice Waite, of the United States Suprems Court. Hiden, cf New York, Unief-Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, and Chief-Justice Strong, late of the same court—with others equally emient, but not mentioned here because of their number—attest the sympathy and approval of the only particlan class recognized in the land courses of at these way. ruls of the North, like the Herald, Tebrue, Times, Fost, and Commercial, of New York, and the League, begains, Times, Press, and North American, of Philadelphia, in cloquent editables continued the effort to seeme a larger endowment lecture of the influence such united action would have in reconciling all sections of the country by horomiz forether their Revolutionary ancistors, restinding around one attact the pairtothen to which all the States owe their common origin, and thus realizing the hopes of Washington for a

THE PRATERNITY OF PATEROTS.

This is the aspiration that now animate and binds in truest concord at patriotic efficient, irrespective of geographical lines or party preferences.

We have an immediate illustration of this in the presence of the distinguished Point delphian—may I not say Amarican be the comes to make his contribution to the plus sure and profit of this commencement, and the address become we are animal.

of the rights of each and for the per-tion of the common group of a unit indissoluble republic.

A PATRIOTIC APPEAL O, that my countrymen throughout the vest expanse of this great land might once more hear and head the calm wis works of Jefferson: "Fellow citizens, proper that you should understand where the resential principles of governent. Equal and exact justice to all of whatever pursuasion, religious or to cal; the support of State governments if their rights as the surest bid warks 133 artismobilism temporals in the properties. des in moments of weakness and marm,

MEMORY AND HOPE. so speaks the past to the present, and so must we of the present speak to the future must we of the present speak to the future. We are the inherators of the precious legacy accumulated by the toils of those who preceded us. "The past," says Parker, "is our patient, gracious ereditor; our obligations can only be paid to the future." For us the fathers lived; for us they endured and suffered. In their rescord there was much of tragely; there was more of friumph. By their services sacrificer, and victories they have made us deeply their delitors. We cannot repay them by attering sinogies over their ashes. Our apphatises do not go down to the slight on pense the noble dead only as we serve and bless the living. We repay the favor of the generation gove as we bequeat sencitis to the generations to come. Be in ours, then, to stand in the line and pass the orth of truth to those who succeed us, hat they in turn may transmit if to their uccessors in a continuity unbroken, if it dease (iod, to the last syllade of recorded

morning star of hope: In its kinding sight we advance, "Other men labored, and we are entered into their labors." As we embain their memories in our hearts, let us take up their work and kindle our devotion to duty at the altar where they worshipped.

Let us hear our Laureate once more: Your cath a Roman cath must be: Sworn with a faith that host not yield-sworn on the doubly success smell of Washington and Lak!"

There was a large crowd present. The There was delightful.
Colonel A. K. McChare, of Philadelphia, is here and will address the literary societies to-morrow. He is the guest of tieneral Lee and is receiving marked attention.

A SAD STORY. Further Particulars of the Drowning at West Point of Mr. Fister

and Son. Correspondence of the Richmond Dispate: West Point, Va., June II, 1884.
In addition to the brief mention in youtelegraphic columns. Sunday of the drawning of Mr. D. G. Fisler and son your convenient by

ticulars:

Mr. Fisier and two of his sons, both small boys, were in a row-boat just below the pier-boad fishing. The younger could and Mr. Fisier were near the centre of the boat, while Daniel, the eldest, was sixing and announced by two hoat, while Daniel, the eldest, was sitting in the prow. A sail cance manned by two young negro men and two boys started from Brown's wharf for the open river, and the men attempted to sail between the pierhead and Mr. Fisher's boat, but either from want of skill or gross negligence, the cance ran against Mr. Fisher's boat, [striking the boy with the bow-sprit and knocking bim overboard. Mr. Fisher tried to paddle the boat within reach

Nurtured two Washingtons upon her knees. The first to crown on earth his God did please. But thy reward was set thee in the skies; stemer thy fate, Jackson, for to rise. And feel no fall was his by Heaven's decrees. From thy high noon thou turnedst to the west. With clouds unfoided, thunderous, and dark, Which yet, rejuctant, shed upon thy rest. Azure and golden pomps—the prescient mark. Of that elernal radiance which hath blest Thy soul above our sun's inferior are."

WASHINGTON'S BEQUEST AND ANTICIPATION. Of all the events in the early history of this institution, that which brought it the most immediate relief and which ever since has most largely contributed to its welfare was when Washington crowned his other benefactions to his country by a generous request to the college, and accompanied it with the wish that it should not only be a school of science, but of the purest patriotism around which the men of the

only making a "lack " to get away. This witness might have given the alarm, but witness might have given the aturn, but she thought Mr. Fisler was bathing until

ten late. Nothing has happened here for years Nothing has happened here for years which so theroughly grieves and shocks the eniments. The town has some of its nest valuable citizens and one of its parest mer. A disconsolate widow and four little children, all of infact be are, moura the less of a devoted husband and loving father. The search for the bodies began within a few minutes after the catastrophe and continued until this morning. Mr. Fister's body was recovered at noon on Sanday, and his remains taken this morning by the York-Kilver road to Philadelphia for inter-York-River road to Philadelphia for inter-ment. The little boy's body was foun-deating this morning after the departure of the trair, and was sent to Pluladelphia vithe trait, and was sent to Printagenian co-Bultimore. A large crowd of sympathiz-ing friends were at the funeral services last might at the late residence of the deceased, and at the Methodist church the speaker, Celonel Hoy, of Bultimore, paid a touching tribute to the dead. The necroes who caused this examity were builted to-day in the sum of two bundred dollars each to ap-pear at the next term of the County Court.

Feilread Men-Council Notes-Ship

ping. &c. (Correspondence of the Richmond Paspatch.) Colonel John M. Robinson, president of the Bay Line and Seaboard and Roamoke Railroad Company, arrived here this morning with a perty of railroad officials, and let on a special train for a four over the Seaboard system, and to inspect the proposed connections on the Ruleigh and Augusta end of the line, on which a surveying corps has been a veral months at work.

The remainder of the corps of carotic JUNE 15, 1886. The remainder of the corps of ca-emist, John's Academy arrived from

MARRIAGEN

CAMPBELL SCOTT - Warriet on Many, June 14, 18se at the residence of far Frederick R. Sent, by Rev. Co. Minuscoods, D. D. 110GH CAMPBELL New York and Mass MARY R. SCOTT. I.ANDRUM-BRAILSSORD-Marrie-lanes 9, 1886 by the Rev. William I. young, Mas-1271R D. BRAILSFORD by Y. LANDRUM; both of this city.

TAYLOR-BAGBY - Married, at be on Tuesday electing, June 8, 18-8, by Jir J. Peterkin, assisted by R. Res A Randolph HENRY TAYLOR [etc. to 8, GINIA, oldest daughter of the late

A LL MEMBERS OF RICH- XX A LL SILBIPERS OF RICHS

VOND COMMANDERY, NO.

2 and COMMANDERY OF S.I. ANLRI-W, No. 13 KNIGHTS TEST

PLARS remaining in the city are reconstel to meet at the Asymmetric AdomoHigh, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 80

celock. L. L. BASS, P. C. No. 2.

je 16-11 J. V. BIDGOOD, P. C. No. 13.

THE MEMBERS OF LONE.

STAR LODGE No. 1340.

G. U. O. of O. F. are hereby an hounced to attend a called unesting of their lodge WIDNESDAY. 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother. Lawis 1, took. Members of sister lodges are fra ternally invited to attend.

By order of WILLIAM H. ISHAM, N. G. W. M. T. FORRIGETER.

ONFEDERATE MONUMENT A CONFEDERATE MONOR RESIDENCE SOCIATION.—The regular meeting the Confederate Monument Association Henrice county will be held at "like Vista," the residence of Mr. J. T. Roste, THURSTAY, June 17th at 8 10 F. M. mil attendance is carneslly re-nested, business of importance will be before the property incepting.

[EditY REDIT.]

OFFICE VINGINIA FIRE AND MAGINE,

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEET-I ING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the company's office. No 1015 Main street, in this city, on MOSEAN the 21st instant at 120 cock M. MCCARTHY. Jesett /

MILITARY NOTICES.

I EADQUARTERS FIRST LEGI-s
MENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTELIAS EL
1988 16, 1988 - SPENAL ORULES
Commandants will assemble their commandants will assemble their commands at the Armory, in full dress unitorm, at 345 o clock P. M. To-DAY (Astrond the funeral of Captain I. Hossin A. Field and staff officers will report, mounted at same hour.

TAZEWELL KLLEFT.

je 18-12 -

COMPANY "A" (RICHMOND'S to meet at the Armory at 3.30 P. M. TO- he DAY (Wednesday the 18th), in full-dress uniform gray panis, to pay the hast sad tribute of respect to your demand captain Levis J. Bossieux. By order of je 16-1t Lieutenant Command uz.

I EADQUARTERS COMPANY a control of the control of t

AMISEMENTS.

MATCH RACE
for \$100 a side at
the FAIR-GROUNISON
THURSDAY June 17th
RISP, M. sharp-loseph Lashter's OPHELIA, Mr ffraylor's LASTER BOY.
Also no same day, a match race between
TOULES, Jr., and JOE JOHN for \$200
a side, Mr. J. Fletcher enters Toodles, Jr.,
and Mr. G. P. se benberger enters Joe John
Both races best two in three. Je 16-11*

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—A shook of 100 pages. The best book of an advertiser to consult, be ne experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising The sdvertiser who wants to spend one delar, finds in it the information he requires while for him who will invest one nundred thousand dollars in advertising, a schemels indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes coally arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and fifty-three editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid to any address for ten cents. Apply to 1200 Refs P. ROW ELLA CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BURKAU, 10 Spruce street (Printing House Square), New York.

STGAR.

REFINED SU
1,000 barrels

GRANULATED POWDERED WHITE A, Rednery best beands from Havemeyer's Rednery

REFINED SUGARS.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS. [je 9-10t] MATTINGS, CARPETS, &c. CARPETS AND MATTINGS .- I

CARFEIS AND MATTINGS.—I have just received my spring stock of GOODS—Chinese Mattings of all grades and styles; Carpets. Oll-Cloins, Rugs. and Matts; Shades and Shadings of all styles; Cornice and Poles, Lace Curtains, &c., Paper Hangings of all styles—which I am offering at low prices. A. JENNINGS.

No. 1311 Main street, Richmond, Va. my 16-2m REMOVAL.—JOHN LA1005 BANK STREET.
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF NINTH.
NEW SPRING GOODS—LATEST STYLES;
WELL MADE.
Satisfaction guaranteed. mh 14-sod

AN OFFENSIVE BREATT IS A most distressing, not only to the pson affile ed if he have any pride, out those with whom he comes in contact, is a delicate matter to speak of but it parfed not only friends but lowers a breath and catarris are inseparable.

Sage's Catarris Receive cares the watches, as thousands can testify.

FSPECIALLY TO WOMEN. FSPECIALLY TO WOMEN.
"Sweet is revenge, especially to women,"
said the gifted but nengity Lord Eyron,
Surely he was in bed humor when he wrote
anch words. But there are complaints that
only women suffer that are carrying again
hers of them down to early graves. There
is hope for those who suffer, no matter now
sorely, or severely, in 1r. R. V. Pienre's a vovirte Prescription." Safe in its section, it is
a blessing, especially to women and to me;
too, for when women suffer, the household
is askew.

In either sex, however induced, speedily as permanently cured. Encose 10 cents stamps for book of particulars. World Dispensary Medical Association, Bufa. N. Y.

PO" FINEST IMPORTED

CLARETS

VIRGINIA (Premium) CLARETS:
"CONCORDS" (Finest Grade):
IVES (Rich and Fruity):
NORTON (Equal to the Best Importes) DRY CATAWRAS (Delicious); TOKAY (Very Palatable): CALIFORNIA, REISLING, ZINFINGER,

and a great variety of other

WINES. All pure and endorsed by the most am nent physicians. At

CHRISTIAN, WHITE & CO. S

NOW FOR CHEAP White Goods.

25c INDIA LAWN reduced to 1800; Our shilling INDIA LAWN is particula

from 20c. A large purchase enables to to make this splendid offer. The lot his only 50 places in H.
CRINKLED SELECTION FOR reduced to SCOTCH ZEPHYRGINGHAM'S reduced to

16 or - value, 25c.;
A large assertment of URINKLED SEER.
SUCKERS at 12 or - offered as a bargar. obsewhere at 13c Beautiful Sash Ribbons. SASH RIBBONS, for Date but the torseen in all the popular rolors. See our new assortment.

Oriental Laces and Flouncings. HAMFURG EDGING and ALL CAVER EM-BROIDERY. We show the largest and lest assertment of the shows roots and our prices are the lower.

Matting! Matting Some GOOD MATTING yet on his prices to please those wisning a class article.

We offer the balance of the lot to a out at 10 and 18 sc, a box. These are about one third of the ora; of tail soon and secure some Paper. LETY & DAVIS. A large stock of TRUNKs-prices

Damaged Papeterie.

WINSTON DRESS SHREE

P. B. SPENCE & SON

BALBRIGGAN HALF-HOSE

E. B. SPENCE & SON. Large Stock

NORBY SILK SCARES 17 to 500.

E. B. SPENCE & SON PURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c. LATEST STYLES - LOWEST

TARREST SETTING TO THE CHERRY ASIL and MAPLE THAM IN INCIDENT A great variety of PARLY ASIL and MAPLE THAM INCIDENT A GREAT VARIETY OF PARLY ASIL AND THAT ASIL AND THAT ASIL AND THAT AS A STATE OF THE ASIL AND THAT ASIL AND TH A WORD TO THE WISE IS to buy FURNITURE, sait will assured by advance in the next thirty days and parties contempating purchasing should not wait, but saound a vail, threaselves of the opportunity now offered. My stock a large and prices low, it will be to your interest to call and see my stock.

E GATHRIGHTS SON, my 9.5m. No. 1d tenternor street.

G EORGE P. STACY, 1205 AND 1207 MAIN STREET Steam Providers - Full line of CHAMBER and HINNER STREET FARLOR FURNITURE indee up in the most artistic style. Give nin a trial.

DROPOSALS FOR STEAM-HEAT PROPOSAES FOR STEAM-HEAT-1, ING -WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTI-UTE STAUNTON VA -PID/POSALS for teating the Westerin Fermile institute. Summon, Va., containing about one bur-dred Heater, will be preduced must JUNIE 220, 1886. Bloders may visit the institute and make estimates prior to the above date and make the committee on that day. As LICES REV. WILLIAM A. HARBIS, te 18-colvis.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS are descred by the Board of Supervisors of Christerfiell county. Va., for the EXCAVATION AND BRICK LAVIN'S STONE WORK, IRON WORK, SLATIN CAMPENSON, WORK, IRON IRON AND IRON WORK, IRON WALLS, IRON WAL

CITY TAXES.

OFFICE CITY COLLECTOR, L. RICHMOND, VA., June 1, 1886. THIS OFFICE WILL BE OPENED DAILY between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and e o'clock P. M. from the 15rm to the SOTE DAY OF JUNE inclusive for the purpose of receiving from any person charged with CITY TAXES the whole or one half of the amount charged.

the amount of tax charged in every case where the party assessed shall fall to part the whole or one half thereof within the time so limited. A. R. WOODSON

FIVE PER CENTUM will be added to

Je 2-tJe301